

**RAWMARSH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**THE HEALTH OF  
RAWMARSH  
1960**

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# RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

### Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. WADSWORTH, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.



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# RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1960

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Public Health Department,  
Dunford House,  
Doncaster Road,  
Wath-upon-Dearne.

(Telephone No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2)

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the health of the district: this includes a report on the Personal Health Services and the School Health Service in the Division.

Encouraging progress was made in clearance of unfit property, seventy nine houses being demolished. The Mangham Row and Station Row areas were cleared, the occupants of the Thomas Street and Turner Street Clearance Area were re-housed and by the end of the year clearance had commenced in Midland Street. One hundred and forty four new dwellings were constructed for the district Council and thirty eight for private enterprise. Good housing is essential to good public health. Let us hope that this rate of clearance of unfit property can be maintained.

There were three hundred and thirty four live births recorded and thirteen infant deaths: this gives an infant mortality rate of 38·9 per 1,000—too much importance should not be attached to this figure as with such a small number of births, considerable statistical error arises when the figure is expanded to a ratio of 1,000; in this case multiplication by a

factor of 3. The infant mortality rate in the Health Division of which Rawmarsh is a part, was 24·6 per 1,000 and that of England and Wales 21·7 per 1,000.

There were two deaths from tuberculosis and ten deaths from lung cancer.

A Chiropody Service was commenced on the 21st March, 1960. The scheme provides a free service for old age pensioners, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped. The scheme is financed by the County Council and administered jointly by the County Council and the local District Council, and by voluntary committees.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT

Area (in acres) ... ..	2,607
Population (Census 1951) ... ..	18,789
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, mid 1960 ... ..	19,740
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931) ...	4,523
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1960) ... ..	6,093
Rateable Value ... ..	£218,276
Nett Product of a Penny Rate ... ..	£860
Height above Sea Level ... ..	64-380 ft.
Rainfall 1960 ... ..	31·3 ins.

### VITAL STATISTICS 1960

Live Births ... ..	334
Live Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population ... ..	16·9
Illegitimate Live Births Per cent of Total Live Births	2·40
Still Births ... ..	7
Still Birth Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	20·5
Total Live and Still Births ... ..	341
Infant Deaths (Under 1 Year of Age) ... ..	13
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births—Total	38·9
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births—	
Legitimate ... ..	38·9
Illegitimate ... ..	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births—	
(Deaths under 4 Weeks Per 1,00 Live Births)	24·0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate—	
(Deaths under 1 Week Per 1,000 Live Births ...	23·96
Perinatal Mortality Rate—	
(Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) ... ..	44·0
Maternal Deaths Including Abortion ... ..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births ... ..	Nil
Death Rate—All Causes ... ..	10·7
Total Deaths, All Ages ... ..	211
Natural Increase of the Population ... ..	123

## Causes of Death in 1960

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ... ..	1	1
2. Tuberculosis (Other) ... ..	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10. Cancer of the Stomach ... ..	3	1
11. Cancer of the Lungs or Bronchus ...	8	2
12. Cancer of the Breast ... ..	—	5
13. Cancer of the Uterus ... ..	—	1
14. Other Cancer or Lymphatic Cancer	10	7
15. Leukaemia or Aleukaemia ... ..	—	—
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	2
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ... ..	21	20
18. Coronary disease or Angina ...	25	12
19. Hypertension with Heart disease ...	3	4
20. Other Heart disease ... ..	10	14
21. Other Circulatory disease ... ..	4	1
22. Influenza ... ..	—	—
23. Pneumonia ... ..	5	1
24. Bronchitis ... ..	8	5
25. Other diseases of the Respiratory System ... ..	3	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	3	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis or Diarrhoea ...	—	1
28. Nephritis or Nephrosis ... ..	—	1
29. Enlarged Prostate ... ..	1	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion...	—	—
31. Congenital malformation ... ..	—	1
32. Other defined or ill-defined diseases	17	8
33. Motor vehicles accidents ... ..	—	—
34. All other accidents ... ..	—	—
35. Suicide ... ..	—	—
36. Homicide or operations of war ...	—	—
TOTAL—All causes ...	123	88



## Death of Infants under 1 Year of Age

No.	Cause	Age	Died At
1.	Broncho Pneumonia, Cerebral Haemorrhage, Polycystic Kidneys, Hydronephrosis ... ..	1 Day	Hospital
2.	Torn Tentorium, Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	13 Hours	Hospital
3.	Cerebral Thrombosis, Gastro Enteritis P.M. ... ..	6 Months	Hospital
4.	Broncho Pneumonia ... ..	3 Months	Hospital
5.	Atelectasis. Prematurity ...	2 Days	Hospital
6.	Cerebral Oedema. Pulmonary Atelectasis. P.M. ... ..	3 Days	Hospital
7.	Atelectasis of Lungs. Congenital Malformation of the Liver ...	1 Hour	Hospital
8.	Bronch Pneumonia ... ..	3 Months	Hospital
9.	Thrombosis of Superior Sigittal Sinus. Idiopathic Hypoproteinaemia. P.M. ... ..	2 Months	Hospital
10.	Acute Tracheo Bronchitis. Coroner's P.M. no Inquest. ...	4 Months	Home
11.	Prematurity—{ Birth Weight 2 lb. 4 oz. Gestation 28 — 30 weeks. ...	7 Hours	Hospital
12.	* { Prematurity—{ Birth Weight 2 lb. 1 oz. Gestation 28 — 30 weeks ...	7 Hours	Hospital
13.	Congestive Cardiac Failure. Pulm. Atelectasis. Prematurity. Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	1 Day	Hospital

\* Twins.

Seven of the infant deaths were associated with congenital abnormalities and prematurity, the causes of which are imperfectly understood.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

## Hospital Services

There is continuing difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for female aged patients who, though not acutely ill, require hospital care. The position has been improved slightly by the provision of some geriatric beds at the Montagu Hospital but there are still insufficient beds in the area for their needs.

There is a gross shortage of accommodation for maternity cases wishing hospital confinement—50% of the confinements in Rawmarsh take place at home, whereas the 'Cranbrook Report recommends that 75% of confinements should take place in hospital. More hospital beds are urgently required for midwifery cases.

## County Ambulance Service

The local service is based on a depot at Dunford House. The Depot Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde (Telephone Wath-upon-Dearne 2234). There are 6 wireless equipped ambulances manned by a staff of 25 all trained in first aid.

Total patients carried	...	...	31,379
Number of journeys	...	...	4,814
Total mileage	...	...	163,648

## Infectious Diseases

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Puer Pyr.	Measles	Meningo- coccal Infection	Poliomyelitis	Total
Rosehill	3	2	1	2	—	67	—	—	75
Ryecroft .....	5	13	1	1	1	94	—	—	115
South .....	3	3	3	—	—	46	—	—	55
Central .....	6	8	—	1	—	42	1	1	59
East .....	5	1	1	—	—	24	—	—	31
West .....	1	2	—	1	—	24	—	—	28
Totals .....	23	29	6	5	1	297	1	1	363

Measles and Scarlet Fever were the commonest infectious disease. Scarlet Fever can be rendered non-infectious very rapidly with modern treatment although Nephritis can still be a troublesome complication.

## Tuberculosis

### No. on Register at 31st December, 1960

				Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	...	...	29	28	57
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	8	5	13
Totals				37	33	70

### No. removed from Register during 1960

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
				Males	Females	Males	Females	
Deaths	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	3
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers out of area, etc.)	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
Totals				2	3	—	—	5

### Additions to Register during 1960

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
				Males	Females	Males	Females	
New Notifications	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	4
Others (cases restored to register, transfers etc.)	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	2
Totals				5	—	—	1	6



## New Notifications—Pulmonary

						Males	Females
Age Groups							
25—35	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
35—45	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals						4	—

There were four fresh notifications. There is no difficulty in obtaining hospital accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis—ten years ago there was great difficulty. Patients are treated at Oakwood Hospital and Wath Wood Hospital ; a Health Visitor attends regularly at these Hospitals to assist patients normally resident in the County and who may have personal problems. Another Health Visitor is employed in a similar capacity at Mexborough Montagu Chest Clinic, attending once weekly.

All infants on school entry are offered a skin test for tuberculosis and there is a full programme of—mass x-ray ; contact tracing ; home visiting ; home treatment ; housing accommodation, and B.C.G. vaccination for school leavers. All these measures are directed to the control of this chronic infectious disease.

## National Assistance Act. Section 47

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons from their homes on a Court Order, or, in an emergency, on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace, to a county home or to hospital, provided that all the conditions of the Act are satisfied. No action was taken under this section in 1960. This course of action has never been found necessary in Rawmarsh.

**PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES—DIVISION No. 26**  
**Swinton, Rawmarsh & Wath-upon-Dearne Urban Districts**

Area of Division ... .. 7,990 acres  
 Estimated Population ... .. 47,200

**Comparative Vital Statistics for the Year 1960.**  
**Comparability Factors Rawmarsh Urban District.**

Births — 0·99

Deaths — 1·27

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding as a whole and England and Wales as a whole.

	Rawmarsh Urban District	Div. 26	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administra- tive County	England and Wales
Live Births (Crude)	16·9	18·1	16·5	16·9	17·1
Live Births (Corrected)	16·8	*	16·7	17·1	
Death Rate—All causes Crude	10·7	10·2	12·2	11·5	11·5
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	13·6	*	12·9	12·6	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D. ....	0·05	0·04	0·06	0·06	*
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory .....	0·10	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·07
Other Forms .....	Nil	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01
All Forms .....	0·10	0·08	0·07	0·07	0·07
Cancer .....	1·87	1·86	2·10	1·98	2·16
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .....	2·08	1·63	1·97	1·85	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases .....	3·70	3·67	4·68	4·35	*
Respiratory Diseases ...	1·11	0·95	1·25	1·17	*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	1·15	0·70	0·73	0·39
Infantile Mortality .....	38·9	24·6	22·5	22·5	21·7
Neo Natal Mortality ....	24·0	16·4	15·9	15·8	15·6
Early Neo Natal Mortality .....	23·96	15·24	*	*	*
Perinatal Mortality .....	44·0	34·5	35·3	35·9	*
Still-Births .....	20·5	19·5	21·8	22·4	19·7

\* Figures not available.



**Infant Mortality. Division 26**

There were 853 live births in the Division, the highest number since 1948. The live birth rate is well above the national average and the infantile mortality rate of 24·6 compares favourably with the national rate of 21·7. The majority of infant deaths were due to prematurity and congenital abnormalities. There was one maternal death in Swinton—ten days after delivery and due to pulmonary embolism.

**Home Visits made by Health Visitors**

		First Visits		Total Visits	
		Effective	No Access	Effective	No Access
Expectant Mothers	...	50	4	74	—
Children under 1 year		896	155	3,612	271
Children between					
1 and 5 years	...	*	*	3,858	184
Other cases	... ..	*	*	5,144	243
Total		946	159	12,688	698

\* Figures not available.

Total number of families or households visited by the Health Visitors—2,832.

The establishment of Health Visitors is 10. They are employed on a full range of duties including the school health service, supervision of the home helps, hospital liaison, tuberculosis visiting and supervision of the more frail aged members of the community. They also supervise the chiropody scheme which covers old age pensioners, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The Health Visitors are seriously overloaded. There are 10,000 school children and 4,000 pre school children. We have two infant welfare clinics as a minimum in each district and many extra school clinics and inspections. Eighty part-time home helps are employed and every week there are 340 home help cases to supervise amongst the chronic sick alone. If other cases are considered the figure jumps to 350. Problem family work, visiting homes, care of the aged, chiropody schemes and health education are all being expanded—we require and can employ another 3 Health Visitors or Clinic Nurses in the Divisions.

# Infant Mortality Rates, 1948 to 1960

INFANT MORTALITY per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

## KEY

- Division 26
- W.R.C.C.
- England & Wales

Actual Live Births Division 26

888 813 802 747 781 801 780 781 831 833 821 810 853

Actual Infant Deaths Division 26

52 30 29 24 20 21 23 10 27 19 24 26 21

1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960



# Infant Welfare Centres

Centre	Doctor in Charge	No. of individual children who attended during the year	Total No. of attendances made by children in previous column during year	
			Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Wath .....	Dr. M. Lister	244	1,338	254
West Melton	Dr. M. Lister	166	869	137
Swinton .....	Dr. I. Campbell	447	3,654	674
Kilnhurst .....	Dr. J. Core	59	625	304
Rawmarsh .....	Dr. J. Core	387	1,687	441
		1,303	8,173	1,810

The infant welfare centre at Monkwood in Rawmarsh was not completed at the end of the year. The centre at KILNHURST although it has done valuable work was never really ideal and should be replaced—sites were inspected and approval given in principle for the replacement of this centre by a new building. The clinic at Dunford House is to be replaced by a multiple clinic to be constructed opposite the Town Hall in Wath and is to include a dental clinic. Dunford House will then become the administrative headquarters for the enlarged Division.

# Home Nursing Service

Type of Case	No. of Cases Attended by Home Nurses.	No. of Visits made by Home Nurses.
Medical ... ..	658	23,090
Surgical ... ..	151	3,977
Infectious Disease ... ..	—	10
Tuberculosis ... ..	18	1,402
Maternal Complications ... ..	20	169
TOTALS ... ..	847	28,648



Of the 847 cases attended, 458 requiring 19,324 visits, were aged 65 or over, 30 cases were under the age of 5 years at the time of the first visit and 299 visits were made. A total of 103 patients each received more than 24 visits from the Home Nurses during the course of the year.

The staff consists of 10 full-time Home Nurses and one part-time. They are responsible for nursing sick people at home at the request of the family doctor. All equipment considered necessary for this purpose is supplied. The demand on the service is being met in full and the service is fully staffed. All the Home Nurses are mobile. They are assisted in providing comforts for the chronic sick by grants from the Rawmarsh Aid in Sickness Fund, the Swinton and Kilnhurst Nursing Association Fund and the National Society for Cancer Relief. The demand on this service has been stable over the past seven years at approximately 30,000 visits yearly.

### Domestic Help Service

Establishment of Domestic Helps	...	...	34.75	Full-time
Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31.12.60	...	...	80	Part-time
				(equivalent of 37.5 full-time)

Cases provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31.12.60 :—

		No. of Cases	Hours
1.	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	82	8,313
2.	Tuberculosis ... ..	4	1,068
3.	Chronic Sick (a) aged 65 plus ... ..	369	70,510
	(b) aged 65 ... ..	36	5,093
4.	Others ... ..	10	811
	Totals ...	501	85,795
		1958	1959
Average number of Staff (part-time)	62	68	80
Total Hours	...	62,377	85,795



The Domestic Help Service continues to expand from 68 part-time to 80 part-time home helps. The number of hours employed has increased from 66,000 to 85,000. The home help and the home nursing service assist many frail pensioners in maintaining the continued occupation of their own homes rather than as an alternative seeking admission to a county home or hospital. There are some old people living alone who have lost touch with the community, they are often dirty and unkempt and will not wash, cook or care for themselves, but who wish to do as they like in their own homes—they are not really ill but they are isolated and the home helps and health visitors are often their only contact with the outside world. A good home help can work wonders in some of these cases: Their task is often very unpleasant and on occasion it has been necessary to put two home helps in the one household so that the house can be cleansed.

## MATERNITY SERVICES

### Births

		Domiciliary	Institutional	Total
Wath	... ..	180	86	266
Swinton	... ..	153	100	253
Rawmarsh	... ..	167	167	334

### Ante-Natal Clinics

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Number of women who attended for blood exam. only	Total No. of attendances made by women
Wath .....	Dr. D. Chapman	112	41	553
Swinton .....	Dr. H. H. Smith	205	—	971
Rawmarsh .....	Dr. M. Scott	191	—	904
	Totals : .....	508	41	2428

### Relaxation Classes

Clinic	Midwife	No. of Women who attended
Wath ... ..	M. Barber	84
Swinton ... ..	F. Lounders	85
Rawmarsh ... ..	J. Dearden*	—
	Total ... ..	169

\*Classes abandoned due to Staff shortages. Since re-opened.

**Post-Natal Clinics** (held jointly with Ante-Natal Clinics)

Clinic	Doctor in Charge	Number of women who attended	Total number of attendances made by women
Wath .....	Dr. D. Chapman	22	22
Swinton .....	Dr. H. H. Smith	41	41
Rawmarsh .....	Dr. M. Scott	32	32
	Totals : .....	95	95

The Midwives were under great pressure of work during 1960 due to staff shortages—for this reason the relaxation classes at Rawmarsh had to be andandoned. Eight Midwives are employed. 42% of all deliveries took place in hospital—the Cranbrook Report recommend 75% should be confined in hospital. If this is to be possible the number of maternity beds will have to be increased. The Midwives attended 507 confinements and in 28 cases a doctor was present at the time of the delivery of the child. One hundred and eighty two mothers were discharged from hospital before the 10th day and were visited by Midwives at home, 22 were discharged between the 10th—14th day.

**Premature Births**

District	Born Alive			Stillborn			No. Re- moved to Hos. after Birth	No. who sur- vived 28 days		
	At home	In hosp.	Total	At home	In hosp.	Total		Born At home	Born In hosp.	Total
Wath	7	6	13	—	3	3	1	7	5	12
Swinton	7	12	19	1	1	2	—	7	9	16
Rawmarsh	7	22	29	—	4	4	—	7	17	24
Totals .....	21	40	61	1	8	9	1	21	31	52

Nine of the premature babies failed to survive 28 days. Almost half the total infant mortality is associated with prematurity.

**Care of Unmarried Mother**

For the purpose of the scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included. Unmarried mothers require advice and help, as they may be young and they tend to avoid

ante-natal care. The County Council can make arrangements for the confinement and in approved cases they may accept responsibility for the care of the mother and child for a total period of 13 weeks, excluding the lying-in period. A church of England Social Worker assists in obtaining accommodation for these cases, irrespective of their religion.

**Married :**

With previous illegitimate children ...	2
Without previous illegitimate children	5

**Single :**

With previous illegitimate children ...	3
Without previous illegitimate children	2

**Widowed :**

With previous illegitimate children ...	1
Without previous illegitimate children	—

Total ...	13
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One infant died and in the other twelve cases the baby remained with the mother.

**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

**Mentally Disordered Persons**

Category: subnormal or severe subnormal.

(1)	No. in the division under care or guidance ...	76
	No. of new ascertainments ... ..	5
	No. in remunerative employment ... ..	15
	No. attending Training Centre at Wath ... ..	39

Category: mentally ill.

(2)	No. discharged from Psychiatric Hospitals ...	29
	No. of patients requiring after care ... ..	19
	No. of visits involved to patients requiring after care ... ..	182
	No. of cases referred to Out-patient Psychiatric Depts. ... ..	8



With the coming of the 1959 Mental Health Act, the service had to be re-organised to meet the demands.

The Act reflects a change of attitude towards mental disorder. This is without doubt, due to the acceptance of expert opinion by the Royal Commission on whose recommendations the new legislation is based. While there remains in the public mind many misconceptions about mental disorder, there is nevertheless, a growing awareness of problems which have to be faced. The process of enlightenment of the public will inevitably take time but will be accelerated as a result of the progressive implementation of the Act. With this in mind, a Mental Health Exhibition was held on the 13th, 14th and 15th July. At the same period the Training Centre, Wath-upon-Deane was open to inspection by the public.

The Mental Welfare Officer, Mrs. F. H. Redman, continues to attend the psychiatric out-patients department at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley: this liaison with the Hospital Clinics and the Consultant Psychiatrist is invaluable to the Mental Health Service.

The number of domiciliary visits made to mentally ill patients increased and made it possible for more patients to be admitted to hospital on an informal basis in compliance with the new Act.

Co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer and the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour proved an excellent arrangement and made it possible for two patients to be referred for long term rehabilitation and assisted in placing more patients in employment.

The Training Centre at Oak Road continues to render valuable service to the 70 trainees aged from 4-36 years who attend daily for instruction. It is a purpose built centre and has been so successful that it is already being enlarged to accommodate 100 trainees. They receive instruction in manual crafts, housecraft, social behaviour, physical education, country dancing, music and games. The adult women are skilled at embroidery and dressmaking.

During Mental Health Week 120 visitors from the surrounding area visited the centre which is supervised by Mrs. P. M. Winstanley. The whole staff and trainees had a day trip to Hornsea on July the 7th. The smaller children being taken separately to Locke Park, Barnsley, on July 21st.

A Christmas Party which was most enjoyable was held on the 15th December followed by a Carol Service on the 21st.

We have an active Parent Teachers Association and in addition have valued the assistance of the Wath and District and Mexborough Associations for the parents of Mentally Handicapped Children and the Rawmarsh Society for Spastics who have all assisted in social activities outside the Training Centre.

At the end of the year there were 84 trainees on the register. It is becoming apparent to me that the training for the adult section will have to become much broader in scope, possibly on the lines of sheltered workshops but this would not have been possible without initial training.

## **CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES**

The Divisional Medical Officer is the appointed officer for the co-ordination of this service. Reports on children come from Health Visitors, School Welfare Officers, Probation Officers, Public Health Inspectors, Childrens Officer, the N.S.P.C.C., and the National Assistance Board. In one case a family was taken into care due to the mental instability of the mother. The supervision of some of these cases presents a very difficult task and is most time consuming and frustrating.



## Chiropody Service

Voluntary Association	Date Scheme Commenced	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated		
			Domiciliary	Non-Domiciliary	Total
Wath - upon - Dearne Aged People's Welfare Comm.	1/4/60	63	70	173	243
Swinton Aged People's Welfare Comm. ....	21/3/60	77	59	111	170
Rawmarsh Aged People's Welfare Comm. ....	21/3/60	78	82	263	345

Total No. of Treatments :	Wath	...	...	...	...	757
	Swinton	...	...	...	...	835
	Rawmarsh	...	...	...	...	873

The scheme is operating efficiently although in the first instance. owing to the large number of visits that the Health Visitors were obliged to make, there was some difficulty. The majority of the treatments are for nail trimming. The Chiropodist fees are paid by the County Council to the Voluntary Associations concerned. All the accounts are certified by the Divisional Medical Officer on receipt and are forwarded to the County Treasurer for payment. The service is of great assistance to the aged.

## Joint Warden Scheme for the Supervision of the Aged

The joint scheme, operated by the Swinton Urban District Council and the County Council had been extended at the end of the year to cover 111 bungalows and 16 flats occupied by 172 people, 77 of whom were living alone. Three Wardens have been appointed. Fifty-eight of the occupants were over 75 years of age. The Warden acts as a friend to the old people and is in close contact with the social services. The scheme is supervised by the Health Visitors and the Housing Manager and is a success.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old and there is a need to increase the numbers immunised in the under 5 age group.

Urban District	No. of Children Primarily Immunised In 1960			Number of Children given booster doses during 1960	No. of Children Immunised at any time up to 31.12.60.			Estimated Mid-Year Population			Percentage	
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total		Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	Total	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 yrs.
Wath .....	208	56	264	91	693	2281	2974	1195	2349	3544	57.9	97.06
Swinton .....	208	45	253	106	670	1830	2500	1134	1915	3049	59.08	95.5
Rawmarsh .....	220	77	297	328	895	2793	3688	1770	2997	4767	50.5	93.1

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31st December, 1960.

No. of Persons Vaccinated During 1960				Total Vaccinated at 31st December, 1960		
	1st Injection	2nd Injection	3rd Injection	No. Registered Awaiting Vaccination	2 Injections	3 Injections
Children Born in Years 1943 to 1960	851	759	1,659	75	10,593	9,499*
Persons Born in Years 1933 to 1942	428	419	836	4	2,756	1,489
Persons Born Before 1933 who have not passed 40th birthday.	584	517	698	5	1,033	1,351
Others	12	4	4	—	4	4
	1,875	1,699	3,197	84	14,386	12,343

\*Approximately 85% of this group are protected.



## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

### No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1960

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1960	1—4 1956/59	5—14 1946/55	15 or over before 1946	Total
No. Vaccinated :					
Wath	40	9	1	6	56
Swinton	11	4	—	4	19
Rawmarsh	63	5	1	6	75
No. re-vaccinated :					
Wath	—	1	1	10	12
Swinton	—	2	—	8	10
Rawmarsh	—	—	7	15	22

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The greatest mortality from this disease is in the first year of life. Protection should be offered after the third month of age and is not considered necessary after the fourth year.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

There are more than 9,000 pupils attending school in the health division area. Medical examination is arranged on school entry, on transfer to Junior Mixed School and on entry and leaving the Secondary School. These examinations are the minimum—if a scholar is not making progress accordingly to his known ability it is the responsibility of the Head of the School and the School Medical Officer to ascertain the reason. This may be simple—poor vision, deafness, or much more difficult or complex, general emotional disturbance due to factors quite possibly outside the school itself. Such cases require careful investigation. The Family Doctor is consulted and the services of the Consultant Paediatrician are readily available with the full backing of the Sheffield Children's Hospital and other specialist departments if such assistance is required.

The Child Health Specialist, Dr. C. C. Harvey, is also advisor to the County Council and conducts clinics at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh and at all the hospitals in the area. Written reports are referred to both the Family Doctor and the School Medical Officer, and naturally no pupil is referred for Consultant opinion without the knowledge and consent of the Family Doctor.

An interesting advance now firmly established is a Progress Clinic held by the Consultant at Barber's Avenue, Rawmarsh. To this clinic pre school children may be referred for observation on progress and development: this is a vitally important matter as in some instances special forms of education may be essential for some of the children and this may be necessary at a very early age, 2 years in the case of blind or totally deaf children.

Dr. M. R. Menzies is responsible for the ascertainment of pupils in need of special educational treatment, which is a most exacting duty, in addition to the routine inspections of school children and the regular supervision of pupils under observation for health reasons at the school clinics held at regular intervals throughout the school year in Rawmarsh, Wath and Swinton. We have had valuable assistance from Dr. T. A. Appleby and Drs. P. M. and P. L. Baker.

### **School Clinics :**

Ophthalmic Clinics	...	...	...	...	Wath and Rawmarsh
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	...		Swinton
Paediatric Clinic	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	...	...	Montagu Hospital
Speech Therapy Clinic	...	...	...		Swinton
Progress Clinic	...	...	...	...	Rawmarsh
School Observation Clinics	...	...			Wath, West Melton, Rawmarsh, Swinton, Kilnhurst.



## Inspections of School Children 1960 :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	694
1st Year Junior	...	...	...	...	...	814
1st Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	984
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	774
						3,266
No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,760
No. of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	77
						1,837
Total Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,103

## Cleanliness of School Children and Head Infestation

	Total Children Infested.	School Population.	Percentage Infested
Rawmarsh and Parkgate ...	128	3,120	4.1
Swinton and Kilnhurst ...	51	2,116	2.4
Wath and West Melton ...	76	3,358	2.2

## Comparative Figures :

	1960	1959	1958
Total No. Infested ...	255	305	300
Total Children ...	8,594	8,583	8,593
Total Percentage ...	2.9	3.5	3.5

## Detailed Breakdown Figures

	Number infested	GIRLS Popu- lation	Percent- age	Number infested	BOYS Popu- lation	Percent- age
Rawmarsh	101	1,465	6.7	27	1,655	1.6
Swinton	43	1,066	4.03	8	1,050	0.7
Wath	64	1,615	3.9	12	1,743	0.6
Division	208	4,146	5.01	47	4,448	1.05

Care of Handicapped Children

Day School for E.S.N. Pupils—Milton School ... ..	58
Residential School for E.S.N. Pupils ... ..	3
Residential School for the Deaf or Partially Deaf Pupils	3
Residential School for Deaf E.S.N. Pupils ... ..	—
Residential School for Partially-sighted Pupils ...	1
Residential School for Blind Pupils ... ..	2
Residential School for Delicate Pupils ... ..	4
Residential School for Spastic Pupils ... ..	2
Residential School for Physically Handicapped Pupils	—
Residential School for Epileptic Pupils ... ..	1
Residential School for Maladjusted Pupils ... ..	3
	<hr/> 77 <hr/>

Tuberculin Jelly Testing of School Entrants

All school entrants are tested as are all children who appear not to be in very good health.

All school entrants whose parents have given written consent have been tested. The results are as follows:—

No. Tested		No. Positive		No. Negative	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
334	248	4	3	330	245

Children found to give a positive reaction are referred to the chest clinic for further investigation and the family doctor is notified.

One child was found to have a primary infection and was admitted to Hospital.

Three adults were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis as a result of investigating contacts—the mother and sister of one child, the grandfather of another.

The uncle of a third positive reaction has been notified independently as suffering from Tuberculosis.

## B.C.G. Vaccination of 13 Year Old School Children

No. of children offered tuberculin testing and vaccination, if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously							1,655
No. of acceptances							983
Percentage of acceptance							59.4
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :							
No. of children tested							918
Result of Test :							
Positive							144
Negative							769
Not ascertained							5
Total							918
Percentage positive							15.8
No. vaccinated							743
Tuberculin Test 12 months after Vaccination							
(a) No. vaccinated in 1959							460
(b) No. Tuberculin tested after 12 months							383
(c) Result of Test :							
(i) Positive							340
(ii) Negative							36
(iii) Not ascertained							7

## RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Rawmarsh Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my second Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department in 1960.

One of the most satisfying features of the years work has been the good progress with slum clearance particularly in the South Ward. The closure of unfit houses has led to a noticeable decline on the number of housing complaints made to the Department. I sincerely hope that the momentum achieved in clearance work can be maintained until every substandard house is cleared from the district.

It is disappointing that there has been no improvement in the atmospheric pollution in the Aldwarke Road area. The proximity of dwelling houses to the large steel works is a shocking legacy of the past and an undue hardship for residents today. Fortunately the pollution is within a limited area and not a true picture of the district as a whole. However, when the steelworks have carried out all the improvements they intend, it may even be a brighter picture in Parkgate.

Public Cleansing has been carried out very smoothly and a weekly collection of household refuse has been maintained throughout the year.

Staff and workmen have been co-operative in maintaining an efficient Department.

I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Vice Chairman for their keen interest and support and also to Dr. Cusiter for his help at all times in a most interesting years work.

I am,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. WADSWORTH.



## Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year fell to 423. This is no doubt due to the good start made on clearing the substandard houses in the South Ward which have previously given rise to many complaints of housing defects.

The complaints received were varied and unusual ranging from noisy children to "woolly bears". The latter I am pleased to say turned out to be nothing more ferocious than the larval stage of the carpet beetle.

## Housing—Slum Clearance

The year was one of good progress as regards slum clearance and 77 families were taken from condemned properties and rehoused in new Council houses on the Sandhill Estate.

The demolition of the houses in Mangham Row and in Station Row was completed and all the occupants of the Thomas Street and Turner Street Clearance Area were moved out. A start had also been made at the year end in rehousing the occupants of Midland Street.

I sincerely hope that the momentum achieved in slum clearance work during the year can be maintained until all the substandard properties have been cleared from the district. Undoubtedly there are still houses which offer little more than dark, damp shelter and whose structures are so decaying through lack of maintenance that they are beyond all improvement and ready only for the demolition contractors hammer. It is a pity that many owners neglect the maintenance of their properties with the result that houses arrive in the slum clearance category far earlier than they should do.

A Public Health Authority cannot rest until all such substandard houses are obliterated and its citizens offered what should be every mans birthright—a healthy home.

## **Improvement Grants**

The Standard Grant system for improvement of property has been used by the Council. This type of grant made under the House Purchase & Housing Act 1959 allows a grant of up to £155 for the provision of a bath, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water-closet and food store, in properties that have a guaranteed life of 15 years.

During the year the Council gave approval to 19 applications for Standard Grants, all to owner-occupiers. It is still somewhat disappointing that landlords are failing to take advantage of Standard Grants and carry out improvement of their rented properties. I do feel that in the not too distant future Local Authorities should have the power to make it compulsory for landlords to instal the standard amenities in properties with a guaranteed life of fifteen years. Why not? Surely, today, hot water, and a bath should not be considered a luxury but an absolute necessity.

## **Water Supply**

The water supply to the Urban District has continued to be obtained via Rotherham Corporation though its origin is in the North Derbyshire area.

17 samples of water taken at intervals throughout the year have proved the water to be bacteriologically satisfactory and free from contamination.

There are still three houses within the district that do not have a mains supply of water. Each of these houses is included in the Council's Slum Clearance programme and should be closed in the not too distant future.

## **Public Swimming Baths**

5 samples of water from the Public Swimming Baths were submitted for laboratory examination during the year. All the samples proved to be satisfactory and showed the water to be adequately chlorinated.

The paddling pool in Rosehill Park is also chlorinated as a matter of routine to ensure its safety.

**Sanitary Accommodation**

There are still twenty houses within the district that have no water closets and are dependant upon privy-middens. this type of closet is certainly insanitary but unfortunately the situation of houses having privy-middens is often such that it is difficult to lay a sewer to them.

However, work on a privy conversion scheme at Chapel Walks, Upper Haugh which has been delayed by subsidence can now go ahead and twelve more houses will have water closets. Of the remaining eight houses with privy-middens six are included in slum clearance schemes and therefore the number of middens within the district will soon be reduced to an absolute minimum.

Number of water closets	...	...	...	...	7,494
Number of additional W.C.'s provided at existing property—1960	...	...	...	...	41
Number of W.C.'s provided at new houses and other premises in 1960	...	...	...	...	183
Number of W.C.'s demolished in 1960	...	...	...	...	39
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	0
Number of privy middens	...	...	...	...	20

**Rodent Control**

There were 134 complaints of rodent infestations during the year as shown in the following table.

					Rats	Mice	Total
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	65	51	116
Business Premises	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	...	5	0	5
Farms	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Total					74	60	134

Various poisons have been used in the treatments required to clear premises of rodents but most popular use is made of Warfarin bait. This bait is extremely useful as no



pre-baiting is required, it does not induce any poison bait prejudice in the rodents and it is relatively harmless to domestic animals.

The tipping site at Warren Vale has been once again completely free from rats and mice and the permanent baiting points at the Sewage Works have kept rodent infestation well under control.

## **Atmospheric Pollution**

I had hoped that the year 1960 would result in an improvement in the pollution of the atmosphere in the Parkgate district. Unfortunately however the position has undoubtedly grown worse. The deposit gauge at Granby House gives an average reading of 185.54 tons per square mile. December was a particularly black month when 601.23 tons were recorded at Granby House. The yearly figures are the worst recorded in the last decade.

The source of the trouble is of course the blast furnaces and the proximity of the deposit gauge to the furnaces certainly results in startling figures. These figures expressed in tons per square mile are misleading because the heavy deposit is not uniformly spread in the square mile around the blast furnaces, but it certainly is thickly deposited in a hundred yards radius of the blast furnaces. Indeed the mechanical road sweeper can pick up more than 5 tons in the road channels in Aldwarke Road in its weekly sweeping.

It is distressing that dwelling-houses are so close to the blast furnaces. Living close to the furnaces can be a veritable nightmare to the house-wife. Without warning, a slip can occur in the furnace and a deluge of grit and dust descends like a cloud on the surrounding area, and showers lines of washing often staining the clothing with the tell-tale marks of iron. The dust thickly lines the eavesgutters, it accumulates in common yards and the wind swirls it up and into the houses aggravating the nuisance even more.

The owners of the blast furnaces have tried to reduce the nuisance. Huge hoods were fitted above the furnaces in an effort to hold the dust given off when a slip occurs in a furnace. This has only been partially successful and has



resulted apparently in an increased deposit on the houses nearest to the blast furnaces. One of the blast furnaces is due for rebuilding and relining in 1961 and a new design of charge distributor is to be fitted. I look forward with hope that these modifications will bring a noticeable improvement for the families living closest to the blast furnaces.

## Factories

1. Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937, for purposes of provisions as to Health.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	0	0
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	44	78	16
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	0	0	0
	45	78	16

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	No. of Cases	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	0	0	0
(a) Insufficient ... ..	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	0	0	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork ... ..)	1	0	0
	1	0	1

## **Food Hygiene**

Regular visits to food premises have been maintained throughout the year. Frequent inspections and routine sampling let the food traders know that the Public Health Inspectors keep a constant vigil to safeguard the peoples food supply.

Regular visits help to create a better understanding between food traders and the Inspector. I feel that in the past there was a natural resentment at the Inspectors visit but this is being broken down and I am sure that any criticism by an Inspector is now taken in the constructive sense that it is intended to be given. Certainly more food traders than ever are now willing to come forward and seek the Inspectors advice in matters of hygiene.

Good hygiene today is good for business. Food traders know this. It is evident in the smarter appearance of the shop assistants, it is evident too in the brighter, lighter shops. Unfortunately however there is a tendency for some firms to spend a lot of money on the shop itself but only a little money on the preparing rooms behind the shop. Surfaces in the shop can be formica or stainless steel whilst working surfaces in the back room are sometimes worn wooden boards. It is of course far more important from a health point of view to have a hygienic preparing room. I am certain that if the customers in food shops had also access to the back rooms, then the rooms would soon be as bright and shiny as the shop itself.

The cleanliness of cafes and canteens has proved especially satisfactory during the year and I would like to pay particular tribute here to the school canteens. Within the Rawmarsh Urban District we have in my opinion the cleanest school canteens in the country. The hygiene within them is first class, the enthusiasm of the staff within them is tremendous and I am sure that if all other food premises came up to their standard there need be no further worries of food poisoning.

## **Meat Inspection**

There are two small private slaughterhouses within the district and regular slaughtering took place in them. Close co-operation with the owners ensures that 100% inspection of all carcasses slaughtered is guaranteed.

## Details of meat inspection :—

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .....	46	1	1	177	1814	0
Number inspected .....	46	1	1	177	1814	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	4	0	0	12	240	0
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci.....	8.5%	0	0	7%	13%	0
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	0	0	0	0	71	0
Percentage of the Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis .....	0	0	0	0	4%	0
Cysticercosis:—	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned .....	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Other Food Inspection

Various foodstuffs have been inspected at food premises during the year and the following were found to be unfit and therefore destroyed :—

	lbs.	ozs.
Cheese ... ..	66	8
121 tins of various foods ... ..	115	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corned Beef and Corned Mutton ...	74	7
Luncheon Meat ... ..	5	4
Tongue ... ..	4	12
Bacon ... ..	101	8
Tinned Ham ... ..	219	14
Raw Ham ... ..	15	8
Boned Beef ... ..	55	0
Sausage ... ..	11	8
Frozen whole egg ... ..	113	0
Dates ... ..	2	4
Jam ... ..	6	0
Marmalade ... ..	1	0
Cake ... ..	1	0
	793	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

## Milk

The licencing of milk distributors is now to be transferred to the County Authorities. However there were 56 registered milk distributors within the district at the end of the year.

Samples of all types of milk as sold retail within the district were taken regularly and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All the samples proved to be satisfactory as the following table shows :—

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk	7	7
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk...	26	26
Pasteurised milk ... ..	25	25
Sterilised milk ... ..	25	25



Two samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were also taken at the farms and subjected to the Biological Test (Tuberculosis) at the Laboratory. The results were perfectly satisfactory.

The County Health Department has also taken 26 samples of milk from the local heat treatment plant and these results were also satisfactory.

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk...	3	3
Pasteurised milk ... ..	10	10
Sterilised milk ... ..	13	13

It was necessary to take legal proceedings against a Dairy Company in July for selling milk not of the substance demanded, in that the milk contained flies. They were not normal flies but fruit flies which may breed in dirty milk bottles. The Company concerned were fined £5. They had been prosecuted the previous year for supplying milk in a dirty bottle.

**Ice-Cream and Ice-Lollies**

There is manufacturer of ice-cream within the Urban District but 67 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream. There are also 12 mobile traders registered under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Samples of ice-cream have been taken regularly with particular attention being paid to the sales of loose ice-cream. The results were fairly satisfactory and 88.3% were Provisional Grade 1.

No. of Samples	Provisional Grade	Remarks
45	1	Satisfactory
4	2	Fair
2	3	Poor
0	4	Unsatisfactory
<hr/>		
Total ...	51	
<hr/>		

The following samples of water ice and milk type lollies have also been submitted for Laboratory examination :—

				No. of Samples	No. Unsatisfactory
Water ice lollies	...	...	...	4	0
Milk type lollies	...	...	...	33	1

It is still a matter of conjecture why the standards of purity are Provisional and not legal. After all, if the Milk and Dairies Regulations fix a legal standard for milk then why can't there be a legal standard for ice-cream? There is a chemical standard but surely its less important to fix by statute the fat content in ice-cream rather than to control the bacterial content.

## Market

The Green Lane Market has continued to be open each Friday and regular inspections have been made.

Washing facilities with hot and cold water are available for the use of the traders. Trouble has been experienced with traders storing food at ground level and I am afraid that unless verbal and written warnings are heeded then legal action will be necessary to secure adherence to the statutory standard of all food being above 18" from the ground when displayed out of doors.

## Offensive Trades

There is one trade in the district that is designated as an offensive trade and this is the tripe boilers in Bear Tree Road.

There is close liason with the owner of the business and regular inspections are made of the premises. There has not been any complaint of nuisance arising from the trade during the year despite the proximity of dwellinghouses. The Department undertakes the removal of waste from these premises twice weekly on payment of cost.

## **Petroleum Licencing**

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also Petroleum Officer and responsible for the supervision of all petroleum storage installations within the Urban District.

There were 46 licences issued to store petroleum during 1960. The West Riding County Fire Service are always willing to offer advice on safety aspects and testing and advantage is taken of this offer.

## **Public Conveniences**

The cleansing of the Public Conveniences has continued on a daily basis throughout the year. Two part time cleaners ensure that the first thing every morning throughout the year the conveniences are all clean and hygienic.

Unfortunately the cleanliness of the conveniences doesn't last throughout the day due to the vandalism that persists despite complaints to the constabulary. Windows are broken regularly, toilet seats wrenched from their fittings, coin locks prised from the doors, and depraved scribbles imprinted on the woodwork.

I introduced thief proof toilet roll holders to the Rosehill conveniences in the nature of an experiment. However, the conclusion is that the type of male and female hooligan frequenting our public conveniences must be smarter than the average thief as both toilet rolls and "thief proof" holders had disappeared within a week of their installation.

## **Mortuary**

The Council maintain a mortuary for which the Public Health Department is responsible and during the year 15 bodies were placed in it for post mortem examination.

## **Public Cleansing**

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse has continued to be the responsibility of the Public



Health Department. In addition the cleansing of street gullies, emptying of cesspools and flushing of sewers has also been administered by the Department.

The vehicles used for refuse collection have been one Shelvoke & Drewry, 16/18 cubic yard rear loading vehicle, two Karrier 10 cubic yard side loading vehicles and one Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard side loading vehicle. The Karrier Bantam is engaged mainly on the collection of refuse from shops, offices, canteens and schools. One old Karrier vehicle has also been retained as a spare vehicle and is really helpful when break-downs occur. There is also one Shelvoke & Drewry gully emptying machine and an Austin 5 cwt. van for general duties.

Despite many changes of staff on the refuse collection teams a weekly collection of refuse has been maintained. There were sixteen resignations of staff during the year and this out of a total of 23 employed gives some idea of the difficulty experienced in maintaining a weekly collection of household refuse. It is obvious that the benefits of a good sickness pay scheme and the provision of protective clothing are not sufficient to retain men in what is a hard and dirty job that has to be carried out in the worst of weather conditions.

In an effort to retain staff and to provide a financial incentive a salvage bonus scheme was introduced from October 1st and it does appear from the first early results that a more settled and permanent staff will result.

The new salvage store in the High Street Depot is centrally situated and convenient for the sorting and storage of salvagable materials. There was again increased collections of salvage and a new electric baling machine has been a big help in dealing with the larger quantities of salvage.

Salvage Collected	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper & fibre						
board      ...    ...    ...	111	0	2	946	0	0
Textiles    ...    ...    ...	2	7	0	35	9	0
Scrap metal    ...    ...    ...	3	6	0	49	5	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	116	13	2	£1030	14	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>		



It is very pleasing to have these increased amounts of salvage but with the co-operation of the public I feel sure that even more money can be returned from salvage sales, and it will all help to reduce the cost of the local rates.

The disposal of all refuse collected has been at the Warren Vale tipping site where the Bristol 25 Tractor has been such a great help in controlling the refuse. The continued use of the tractor has ensured the disposal of the refuse without any nuisance. The tip has been free from all rodent and insect infestation during the year and there has been no incidence of fire.

The standard dustbin used by the Council is a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet capacity bin and this proves adequate size with a weekly collection of refuse. Dustbins are sold to private owners on request. In an effort to reduce noise nuisance the Council now buy all their dustbins with rubber lids. These have proved to be very satisfactory and not one complaint has been received.

The gully emptying machine has continued its periodic cleansing of the street gullies. It has also given relief to households with flooded cellars and emptied cesspools on payment of cost.

The years cleansing work has been a good one and I would particularly like to pay tribute to the nucleus of workmen who have been with the Department for many years. They provide the backbone upon which every organisation relies and upon which an efficient service can be built.











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